UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/766,615	07/26/2001	Glenn Ferguson	033048-034	8359

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EXAMINER
SHAAWAT, MUSSA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2128	

DATE MAILED: 01/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of.this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 July 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to application # 09/766,615, filed on July 26, 2001.

Claims 1-18 are presented for examination.

Priority

An application in which the benefits of an earlier application are desired must

contain a specific reference to the prior application(s) in the first sentence of the

specification or in an application data sheet (37 CFR 1.78(a)(2) and (a)(5)).   The

specific reference to any prior nonprovisional application must include the relationship

(i.e., continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part) between the applications except

when the reference is to a prior application of a CPA assigned the same application

number.

This application filed under former 37 CFR 1.60 lacks the necessary reference to

the prior application.   A statement reading "this is a division of Application No.

09/699353, filed 31 October 2000." Should be entered following the title of the invention

or as the first sentence of the specification. Also, the current status of all nonprovisional

parent applications referenced should be included.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) The invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another
filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an
application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent,
except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for
purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application
designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated John

Elderton US Patent No. (6,477,572) Method for displaying a network topology for a task

deployment service.

As per claim 1, Elderton teaches a DNS data model for relating DNS objects of a

computer network to other DNS objects, and for expressing the software objects of a

computer network in a form accessible by other network components, comprising: DNS

domains entities that represent DNS domains of devices connected to a computer

network (see col.3 lines 45-58, col.6 lines 5-16, Fig.9 shows a computer network

having entities and DNS "name server" whereby each entity represents a DNS

domain); and

DNS hosts entities that represent various DNS hosts connected to the computer

network (see col.7 line 60-col.8 line 6, Elderton discloses network objects which are

entities and servers which are hosts).

As per claim 2, Elderton teaches a DNS data model of claim 1, wherein said DNS

domains entities are related to various entities representing DNS permissions, and

types (see col.3 lines 50-58).

As per claim 3, Elderton teaches a DNS data model of claim 2, wherein said

various entities representing DNS permissions and types are selected from the group

consisting of DNS ACLs entities, DNS ACL entries entities, DNS allow transfers entities,

DNS allow queries entities, DNS domain types entities, DNS domain masters, and DNS

master IPs entities (see col. 5 lines 15-24, Elderton teaches a list of servers and

gateways and the associated with each server where the list corresponds to "ACL and

permissions"; col. 6 lines 35-45 teaches keeping a list of domain names, type and IP addresses corresponding to the "DNS domain types, masters and IPs"; col. 7 lines 15-37 teaches the lists created are used to select a functionality or a representation of the network entities and for creating rules for representing the network topology).

As per claim 4, Elderton teaches a DNS data model of claim 1, wherein said DNS domains entities represent the DNS domains of one or more DNS hosts represented by said DNS hosts entities (Fig.9 shows a computer network having entities whereby each entity represents a DNS domain).

As per claim 5, Elderton teaches a DNS data model for relating DNS entities of a computer network to other DNS entities, and for expressing DNS entities of a computer network in a form accessible by other network components, comprising: DNS domains entities; and DNS hosts entities (see col.3 lines 45-58, col.6 lines 5-16, Fig.9 shows a computer network having entities and DNS "name server" whereby each entity represents a DNS domain, and each server represent a host); wherein said DNS domains entities represent various DNS domains to be used on a computer network (see col.3 lines 45-58, col.6 lines 5-16, and col.7 line 60-col.8 line 6); and

Wherein said DNS hosts entities represent various DNS hosts connected to the network with which the DNS domains represented by the DNS domains entities are associated (col.7 line 60-col.8 line 6, Elderton discloses network objects which are entities and servers which are hosts).

As per claim 6, the limitations of claim 6 are similar to the limitations of claim 5; therefore it is rejected based on the same rationale, supra.

As per claim 7, Elderton teaches a DNS data model for relating DNS entities of a computer network to other DNC entities of the computer network, and for expressing the DNS entities in a form accessible by other network components, comprising: a plurality of devices entities; a plurality of DNS hosts entities; a plurality of DNS host types entities; a plurality of DNS ACLs entities; a plurality of DNS ACL entries entities; a plurality of DNS allow transfers entities; a plurality of DNS domain types entities; a plurality of DNS domains entities; a plurality of DNS allow queries; a plurality of DNS domain masters entities; and a plurality of DNS master Ips (see col.3 lines 50-58, Fig.9 shows a computer network having entities and whereby each entity represents a DNS domain and each server represents a host).

As per claim 8, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, further comprising a plurality of DNS configuration entities (see col.3 lines 50-58

As per claim 9, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS hosts entities represent DNS host devices, and wherein said DNS hosts entities relate to: said DNS host types entities by a many-to-one relationship; said DNS domains entities by a many-to-one relationship; and a plurality of configuration entities by an optional one-to-many relationship (see figs. 9 and 10 shows one to many relationship and many to one relationships of DNS entities)

As per claim 10, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS host types entities represent allowed DNS host types, and wherein said DNS host types entities relate to said DNS hosts entities in a one-to-many relationship (Figs. 9 and 10 show one to many relationship and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

As per claim 11, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS ACLs entities represent ACLs associated with specific DNS names, and wherein said DNS ACLs entities relate to: said DNS ACL entries entities by a one-to-many relationship; said DNS allow transfers entities by a one-to-many relationship; and said DNS allow queries entities by a one-to-many relationship (see figs. 9 and 10 shows one to many relationship and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

As per claim 12, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS ACL entries entities relate to said DNS ACLs entities by a many-to-one relationship (see Fig 9 and 10 shows one to many relationships and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

As per claim 13, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS allow transfers entities relate to: said DNS ACLs entities by a many-to-one relationship; and said DNS domains entities by a many-to-one relationship (see Fig 9 and 10 shows one to many relationships and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

As per claim 14, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS domain types entities represent the allowed types of DNS names for the network, and wherein said DNS domain types entities relate to said DNS domains entities by a one-to-many relationship (see Fig 9 and 10 shows one to many relationships and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

As per claim 15, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS domains entities represent the various DNS domains of the network, and wherein said DNS domains entities relate to: said DNS hosts entities by a one-to-many relationship;

said DNS allow transfers entities by a one-to -many relationship; said DNS allow

queries entities by a one-to-many relationship; said DNS domain types entities by a

many-to-one relationship; said DNS domain masters entities by a many-to-one

relationship; and a plurality of network entities by an optional many-to-one relationship;

(see Fig 9 and 10 shows one to many relationships and many to one relationships of

DNS entities).

As per claim 16, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS

allow queries entities represent specific DNS queries allowed on the network, and

wherein said DNS allow queries entities relate to: said DNS domains entities by a

many-to-one relationship; and said DNS ACLs entities by a many-to-one relationship

(see Fig 9 and 10 shows one to many relationships and many to one relationships of

DNS entities).

As per claim 17, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS

domain masters entities relate DNS domains represented by said DNS domains

entities and DNS master IPs represented by DNS master IPs entities by way of a one-

to-many relationship with said DNS domains entities and a many-to-one relationship

with said DNS master IPs entities (see Fig 9 and 10 shows one to many relationships

and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

As per claim 18, Elderton teaches a data model of claim 7, wherein said DNS

master IPs entities relate to DNS master IP addresses of the network, and relate to

said DNS domain masters entities by a one-to-many relationship (see Fig 9 and 10

shows one to many relationships and many to one relationships of DNS entities).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Somers US Patent No. (6,243,396) Communications network management system

- McNally et al. US Patent No. (6,259,448) Resource model configuration and deployment in a distributed computer network.

- Weinberg et al. US Patent No. (6,549,944) Use of server access logs to generate scripts and scenarios for exercising and evaluating performance of website.

- Fox et al. US Patent No. (6,535,227) System and method for assessing the security posture of a network and having a graphical user interface.

- Krishnamurthy et al. US Patent No. (6,389,464) Device management system for managing standards-compliant and non-compliant network elements using standard management protocols and a universal site server which is configurable from remote locations VIA internet browser technology.

Communication

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mussa A Shaawat whose telephone number is (571) 272-3785. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30am to 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jean R Homere can be reached on (571) 272-3780. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mussa Shaawat
Patent Examiner
January 10, 2005

JEAN R. HOMERE
PRIMARY EXAMINER